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HAILE SELASSIE PROMISES WARRIORS ERITREA AND ITALIAN SOMALILAND

The news of the Italian advance across the Ethiopian borders created naturally the profoundest sensation in Addis Ababa. Vast crowds gathered round the Palace calling on the Emperor to show himself to his people in this hour of trial and destiny. Eventually the Emperor appeared on a balcony. He spoke briefly but what he said sank deeply into the minds of his hearers. His Majesty struck a note of grave hopefulness. He warned his hearers that this would be a serious war, but that, if he said, his warriors would allow nothing to stop them. When, with God's help, this was had been victoriously concluded, his soldiers would be given Eritrea and Italian Somaliland as a recompense for their services.

It has already been said that inmates of the prison who are not lying under sentence for murder will be released in order to take service with the army. The Emperor to-day granted pardons to 7,000 convicts.

General Wodde Manoel, the Ethiopian Comander on the Adowa front reported that when the Italian aeroplanes bombed the town, they did not spare the Red Cross stations.

Red Cross Bombed

The Emperor has issued a reply to the statements published in Rome denying the bombing of Red Cross stations at Adowa by Italian aircraft. The Negus sharply repeats and amplifies his charges and accuses Italy of embarking upon a war of aggression.

In the battle at Agami along the Endeli River, the Ethiopians delivered a series of bold counter-attacks and captured hundreds of prisoners and a good deal of war material.

At Addis Ababa grim lines of Italian mission priests being escorted in the bright moonlight to the Italian Legation compound under heavy guard, whilst Roman Catholic nuns astride on mules surrounded by a heavy contingent of the Negus' Royal Guards were being taken to safety in the Reserve Board.

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(Continued on page 5, col. 3.)



SENATE MARSHAL PRYSTOR

KOC INTERVIEWED

A representative of the *Gazeta Polska* obtained an interview with Vice-Minister Koc, who returned on the M/V Piłsudski from a visit on the United States.

Minister Koc spoke enthusiastically of the welcome offered in New York, especially on the part of the Polish-Americans. The official part of the reception was arranged by a special committee headed by Professor Szymczak, who is a member of the Federal Reserve Board.

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Recapitalization of the Bank of the Union

The general meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of the Union of Co-operative Societies, Poznań, second largest private bank in Poland, approved as of September 27, 1935, a drastic plan of financial reorganization of the bank, resulting in write-offs of Zl. 16,772,991 of the Bank's doubtful assets. Of the total written off Zl. 8,881,882 is accounted for by de-eriation of the value of the Bank's industrial participations; Zl. 3,027,923 depreciation of securities portfolio; and Zl. 4,863,186, depreciation of fixed assets. To cover the write-offs in question Zl. 1,647,000 has been appropriated from Reserves, and the Capital Stock of the Bank has been reduced from Zl. 20,000,000 to Zl. 5,000,000 and simultaneously increased by the like amount through the issue of 150,000 new shares of Zl. 100 each.

This action came on the heels of the recent drastic recapitalization of the Bank of Commerce in Warsaw, the largest Polish private bank, pointing to the general adjustment of banking assets to actually existing values. As is well known, the prolonged depression has made heavy inroads into the valuation of the banks' loans and investments, necessitating sooner or later the setting off of such losses against capital and surplus. It is, therefore, only natural that the Polish banks should likewise clean their slate in order to strengthen their position and liquidity in anticipation of recovery.

The above drastic measures are uniformly considered as ample to place the Bank of the Union in a healthy position. Moreover the Acceptance Bank, a State controlled institution, is taking over the agricultural paper from the Bank's portfolio, which paper, as is known, has been one of the important factors in freezing a substantial portion of the banking assets not only in Poland but in other countries as well, a result of the insolvency of agriculture and moratorium laws covering various classes of farmers' debts.

The financial statement of the Bank as of the end of December 1934 indicated total deposits of Zl. 54,447,970 or an increase of Zl. 2,656,242 over a year ago and total resources of Zl. 166,758,754. The Bank's Head Office is in Poznań. It operates, however, an office in Warsaw and a number of branch offices all over the country. As its name indicates, the bank has been acting principally as a banker for a great number of co-operative associations spread all over the country.

(Continued on page 2, col. 1)

SEJM AND SENATE ORGANIZE

On Friday, October 4, the Sejm and Senate met for the first time since the election, called together for organization purposes.

Although the first session was called for ten in the morning, the Parliament Building was crowded at an early hour by new deputies, correspondents, and the merely curious.

At ten minutes after the appointed hour, Premier Ślązak entered the chamber, and read the proclamation of the President opening the session. General Zajączkowski, the senior deputy, acted as temporary Marshal. After the ceremony of swearing in the deputies had been concluded, the Sejm proceeded to the election of its Marshal.

Deputy Schaezel nominated Stanisław Car, co-author of the Constitution. There being no other nominations, Mr. Car was elected Marshal of the Sejm by acclamation. An hour's recess was taken while Mr. Car went to the President to secure his approbation. Upon its being given, Mr. Car, at the end of the recess, assumed the Marshal's chair.

Marshal Car pointed out that the By-Laws under which the Sejm operated had become invalid with the adoption of the new constitution, and proposed that he appoint a commission of seventeen to draw up new regulations.

Deputy Nowak moved that the commission be enlarged by seven to ten members. The motion was defeated.

Deputy Miedziński moved that the Marshal of the Sejm act as chairman of the commission. The Sejm adjourned until eleven a.m., Saturday.

Senate

The Senate session began punctually at four p.m., Friday. Premier Ślązak read the same proclamation which he had read to the Sejm in the morning. Senator Antoni Horbaczewski, as senior Senator, acted as Marshal pro-tempore. Senator Horbaczewski is a Ukrainian. After the senators had taken their oaths of office, the Senate proceeded to elect a Marshal.

Senator Świtalski nominated former Premier Prystor, and Waclaw Sieroszewski was nominated by Senator Jan Lewandowski. The former was elected, 75 votes to 12.

An hour's recess was taken, and Marshal Prystor followed the example set by Marshal Car, receiving the assent of the President before accepting office.

The Marshal proposed the appointment of a commission of seven to formulate new regulations under which senate business might be conducted. This was adopted.

Senator Makowski moved that the Marshal assume the chairmanship of the commission. This was carried, and the Senate adjourned until Saturday at four p.m.

Saturday's Proceedings

The Sejm met at 11:15 a.m. Saturday morning, and proceeded to discussion of the report of the By-Laws Commission. Deputy

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)



SEJM MARSHAL CAR

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW

Sunday, October 6, the International Competition for Poland's Trophy "The Cup of the Nations" attracted a tremendous crowd of spectators to the Hippodrome in Lazienski. Fine weather, likewise, contributed to the interest in this most important event of the whole meet.

The rules governing this event are the following: 1) Twelve obstacles requiring fourteen jumps, make up the course, none lower than 1.30 metres, (two to 60 metres high), and all about five metres wide, requiring a speed of about 400 metres per minute. 2) Each competing country enters a team of four riders, each of whom must take the course twice — first in the order of nations, and second in the order of teams.

Five countries, Italy, Germany, Hungary, Latvia and Poland, took part.

The results are doubtless well known by now to horse lovers, but we give them again since interesting conclusions may be drawn from them.

- 1) Italy, 8 penalties.
- 2) Germany, 16 penalties.
- 3) Hungary, 30-1/4 penalties.
- 4) Latvia, 32 penalties.
- 5) Poland, 34 penalties.

(Continued on page 6, col. 3)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

(Continued from page 1 col. 3)

Moratorium on Agricultural Debts

As of September 30, 1935 there has been published the Decree of the President of the Republic introducing a number of important changes into the decrees published in the past in connection with easing the debt burden of the farmers.

The Decree in question promulgates a general moratorium on all agricultural debts, both as to interest and principal, contracted prior to July 1, 1932. At the same time, it provides for a compulsory conversion of farmers' debts contracted in a foreign currency into zlotys at the rate of exchange of the Warsaw Exchange as of October 1, 1935. Finally the Decree prescribes the maximum interest rate on debts both running now and to be contracted at 6% per annum.

It is explained in official quarters, that such a law became inevitable to lighten the unbearable debt burden of the agricultural community oppressed by the exceedingly low prices of agricultural produce. It is realized that any material increase in these prices in the near future is not likely, and for these reasons the expiration date of the moratorium has been fixed at January 1, 1938. The measures in question are thought to be of great importance and will relieve the farmers from the threats of impending foreclosure. There are several notable exceptions from the regulations of the Decree. In the first place the Decree does not apply to financial institutions, such as banks, co-operative associations, etc., which present a more complex problem. In this connection, the recently created Acceptance Bank, a State controlled institution, for the conversion of short term obligations of the farmers to banks and financial institutions into long term credit, as well as action by the State Land Bank and the National Economic Bank have been instrumental in lightening the farmers' debt burden by it through reduction of principal or lowering of interest or spreading the debts over longer periods of time.

Commercial Treaty with Germany

The Polish Delegation for the negotiation of the Commercial Treaty with Germany has recently returned to Warsaw. The negotiations, which have been carried on for the last three months resulted in working out all of the most important principles on which the treaty will be based. On account of foreign exchange restrictions in Germany many difficulties have been encountered with the result that the treaty

itself will resemble more of a clearing agreement than a regular commercial treaty. Moreover, no solution has been found as yet as to the settlement of the Polish claims "frozen" in Germany. Such claims are figured at 47,000,000 zlotys, of which 27,000,000 zlotys represent Polish Railway claims in connection with the transit transportation between the Reich and East Prussia, 8,000,000 zlotys, arising from the compensation agreement of September 11, 1934 and 12,000,000 zlotys claims of other Polish exporters, principally timber exporters. The negotiation will be continued in the near future.

Savings Deposits Going up

For the last eight months of this year the savings deposits of the Postal Savings Bank, the biggest savings institution of the country, have gone up about 50,000,000 zlotys reaching a new high of Zl. 673,400,000. During the same period about 370,000 new accounts have been opened which is a record figure increasing the number of the savings depositors of the institution to 1,783,307. The total turnover, debits and credits to individual passbooks, amounted in the period under consideration to 17,900,000,000 zlotys.

Parallel to the above, the Life Insurance Department of the P. K. O. featuring the popular scheme of life insurance at a low rate, has been making further progress. During the period 19,447 new insurance policies have been written representing insurance protection of Zl. 24,000,000. As of the end of August 1935 there were about 111,000 insurance policies running representing a protection of Zl. 171,000,000.

— A. B.

LINGUAPHONE

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Mokotowska 12
Warsaw

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SEJN AND SENATE ORGANIZE

(Continued from page 1 col. 5)

Podolski reported on the work of the commission, and the report was adopted unanimously. Following this, that section of the By-Laws relating to Vice-Marshals and Secretaries was read, and the Sejm then elected five vice-marshals and eight secretaries. Marshal Car then announced that the Sejm had completed its organization, and that the President would be informed of this fact. The session was adjourned at 1:40 p.m.

The Senate met at 4:10 p.m. under the presidency of Marshal Prystor. The Marshal announced that the Senate By-Laws Commission had adopted the report of the similar Sejm Commission with certain minor changes occasioned by differences between Sejm and Senate. He added, however, that this report, if adopted, would establish the By-Laws only temporarily until the Senate could have time to work out its own regulations. Senator Rudowski asked for how long these temporary regulations would be binding. Marshal Prystor replied that he did not know. The report of the commission was adopted without dissenting voices.

The Senate then proceeded to elect three vice-marshals and six secretaries. The organization thus being completed, the session was adjourned.

On Monday, October 7, the President of the Republic closed the extraordinary session of the Sejm and Senate.

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BROADWAY MELODY

1936

For people who have at least once seen the theatrical district of Broadway, the impression lingers in their memory forever. No wonder that everything connected with Broadway has a certain allure, a certain unforgettable charm, a certain magnetic power that attracts us and makes us the slaves of that particular Broadway atmosphere.

"Broadway Melody," a Metro-Goldwyn production, is a musical show presenting the back-stage life of the theatre. It is full of thrills, joy, and sentiment. It is a production that may be seen several times with enjoyment. Eleanor Powell, the leading actress and the new discovery of Metro-Goldwyn, is in her best vein in this picture, and must be seen to be appreciated. Mr. J.W. Considine may be proud of this production. — S. B.

Dante's Inferno

After a long period of depression during which producers failed to produce so-called "monumental productions" they have begun to realize that, nevertheless, such investments make pictures fully appreciated by the public.

Fox Film's "Dante's Inferno" based upon Dante's immortal comedy, is a spectacle above our expectation. It is said that nearly \$5,000,000 was spent on the scenery alone.

The cast is lead by Claire Trevor and Spencer Tracy.

This picture is to be shown in Poland very soon, and should enjoy a remarkable success.

— S. B.

NEWS IN BRIEF

A special train will take all deputies and senators from Warsaw to Kraków tomorrow, where they will pay their respects at the grave of Marshal Piłsudski.

The expedition of the University of Poznań which is engaged in excavations near Lake Biskupin, will prolong their work until October 15.

The number of gas consumers increased during September by 756. Since the beginning of the current year, the number of users has increased by 2,183.

Unemployment figures, hitherto issued weekly by the Ministry of Public Welfare, will hereafter be issued on the first and fifteenth of each month by the offices of the Work Fund.

The Italian colony in Warsaw has been much decreased during the past few weeks as many are returning to Italy to serve in the army.

At each principal tramcar and bus stop, large maps of the city of Warsaw will be posted, plainly showing the routes of communication between the different parts of the city. The first maps will be placed at Marszałkowska and Jerozolimska, Plac Teatralny, and at the railroad stations.

A group of British manufacturers is expected in Warsaw on November 3. They are to be headed by Mr. Charles Ramsden, director of the Federation of British Industries.

Foreign Minister Beck left for Geneva Monday night. He was accompanied by Director Sokolowski.

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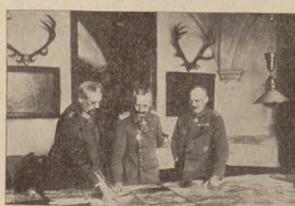
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This scene represents ex-Kaiser Wilhelm II with General Hindenburg and Ludendorff on the Eastern Front in 1916.



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Art Music & Literature

King Lear

King Lear has long been recognized as one of the most magnificent masterpieces of the human mind and genius, and so many whole books have been written in its praise that further panegyrics in a limited article like this would be futile and banal.

What might be brought out however is the extraordinary stage vitality of the play. While other great works, living still only due to their depth of thought, have acquired the patina of age on their forms, Shakespeare's plays seem to possess the great secret, the elixir of everlasting life and eternal youth even in the harsh glare of the footlights. How Shakespeare attained this is the secret of his genius, but his plot development and the sustained high dramatic tension of his plays certainly



"KING LEAR"
LUBIEŃSKA AS CORDELIA

contribute to it. *King Lear* is a monumental work not only as pure art but as a spectacle of undiminished attraction on the stage. The patina of age only intensifies its magnificence detracting nothing from its freshness. What impresses the modern spectator most is that superb skill in the joining of the highest pathos and tragedy with the simplest and most direct of emotions. In spite of Lear speaking out his pain, his tragic disappointment, his trampled pride in an almost bombastic dramatic emphasis, he never for a moment ceases to be a human being of flesh and blood whose pain and pride and disappointment we intimately understand.

All the other characters in the play although they have now become almost symbolic in meaning, are, no less than Lear himself, real people with passions and thought akin to ours to-day. The genius of Shakespeare in showing both sides of human character, is the secret of their continued success on all the stages of the world.

We awaited the *Teatr Polski*'s version of *King Lear* with the same interest that we awaited many other of Shakespeare's works given us by Director Szyman. The centre of our interest was naturally Józef Węgrzyn, playing the difficult rôle of Lear for the first time. Węgrzyn's performance, uniting deep pathos with full sincere acting was an example of great dramatic talent and serious study of the rôle; and if there were certain small failings we may attribute them to his still incomplete familiarity with Lear's great-souled majesty.

We cannot, however, acknowledge the directing by Leon Schiller to have been quite what it should have been. First of all, changes in the set without dropping the curtain gave a feeling of unity in time and place entirely unwanted here. One felt that the castles of

Lear, Goneril and Gloucester, lay a few paces off from each other. A curtain fall, on the other hand, would have given the impression of space at least. The decorations and lighting, too, designed undoubtedly in co-operation with the director, did not harmonize with the spirit of the play; the continued lack of light on the stage was not in any way necessary, and only increased the gloomy mood of a tragedy already strained to the breaking point by Shakespeare.

The directing and the decorations had their repercussions on the players. Besides Węgrzyn only Lubieńska as Cordelia, Brydżński as Gloucester, Dominiak and Kreczmar deserve mention. The rest was hardly passable. Grabowska was a complete nisus in the rôle of the ruthless Goneril, while Miss Andryczak as Regan, will need to work very hard in the future to win herself a position as an actress—what she showed here was amateurism, an entire absence of artistic individuality. Costumes by Irena Lorentowicz Karwowska were very well done; the style was true to the period and the colours pleasant and well composed. Decorations by Siwiński. Music by Palestra. In spite of the failings in directing and in casting, this performance in the *Teatr Polski* is a spectacle worth seeing—if only for Węgrzyn's interpretation of Lear.

— Arno.

Philharmonic Concert

The first orchestral concert of the season took place at the Philharmonic on October 4. The conductor was Mr. Doliżycki; the solo violinist, Szymon Goldberg. The orchestra is operating this year entirely independent of the Polish Radio, which has organized its own orchestra. The concerts, therefore, will not be broadcast this year.

On the occasion of the first concert of the season, Director Doliżycki paid well-deserved tribute to the first violinist, Mr. Jan Dworakowski, handing him a bouquet of flowers, and calling on the orchestra to cheer their leader. In this, the audience joined heartily.

The programme consisted of Richard Strauss' *Festpräleum*, a symphony by the late Emil Mlynarski, the Beethoven Violin Concerto, and solos performed by Goldberg. An over-lengthy programme, though containing numbers of interest.

Mlynarski's symphony is the work of a serious musician of noble conception. The most attractive parts, at least at a first hearing, are the *Andante* and *Scherzo*. The Beethoven Concerto, beautiful as it is, appears too often on the repertory of every violinist, but we may say that Szymon Goldberg gave a performance distinguished for high musical culture and perfect technique. His beautiful tone was especially remarkable in the *Adagio*.

Most interesting was the *Caprice* of Paganini as arranged by Szymanowski, who made of a purely virtuoso work a composition of musical value and interest.

Adam Doliżycki conducted with his usual musical temperament and understanding.

Today's concert promises a special feast. Józef Hofmann is playing the *Emperor Concerto* of Beethoven and the Schumann Concerto for Piano. — K. M.

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INAUGURATION OF CONCERT SEASON

It may be said that last Tuesday's concert by the Society for the Propagation of Old Music inaugurated the Warsaw concert season, for it was the first concert of serious music we have had since the Spring.

The efforts of this Society are worthy of the highest praise and support. Their object is to promote knowledge and appreciation of the best in music, aiming not at brilliant virtuoso effects but rather at presenting masterpieces of the musical art, either neglected or unknown, and at spreading the love of music for itself and not for the sensation of some world famous virtuoso. It is pleasing to note that this season's programme will not be confined to the classic masters but will include both the romantics and moderns.



"KING LEAR" WĘGRZYN AS LEAR

Tuesday's concert was devoted to Bach and included, besides a Toccata, Fugue and Chorales of Bach for the organ, excellently performed by Professor Bronisław Rutkowska, a little known humorous Cantata *Mer hatt en neue Oberkeit* (We have a new Chief) for soprano, bass and orchestra. The soprano was Miss Szretter, who has a charming fresh voice, specially pleasing in the middle register, whereas her higher notes are apt to be shrill. The full rich bass of Mr. Michałowski and his musical qualities are well known to the Warsaw public. Perhaps the humorous accents in the Cantata might have been more emphasized, especially in the orchestral part.

The programme contained a Suite in E, for string orchestra, two oboes, a fagot, very well performed, and a Brandenburg Concerto in F. No. 2 for violin, horn, oboe and flute, the solo parts being entrusted to Miss Bawiecza, a young but promising violinist, Mr. Snieczkowski (oboe), Mr. Junowicz (flute) and Mr. Zaremba (horn).

The performance was intelligent and musical, but lacked something in finish and subtlety. Probably a greater number of rehearsals was necessary to smooth out certain roughnesses and bring out greater delicacies and more intrinsic beauties of this fine composition.

However, all thanks is due to these young musicians for their earnestness of purpose and their evident aim at reaching the highest standard. The orchestra conductor, Mr. Zalewski, is an excellent young musician who only needs greater experience to make him a first-rate conductor.

Let us hope he gets the chance of developing his talents, for Poland is poor in good conductors.

— K. M.

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PRESS REVIEW

In *Gazeta Polska*, Colonel Małuszewski continues his criticism of economic policy in Poland, maintaining the necessity of coming to the aid of agriculture. He writes:

"Perhaps I am not objective, but it seems to me that, from the beginning of the existence of independent Poland, we have tried to build her up economically without laying foundations. Only in the course of the two years, 1927 and 28, thanks to the fall of the customs tariff in consequence of devaluation, was the rural part of Poland not exploited (and for this reason perhaps flourished). All other years were times of exploitation."

The writer adds that this exploitation was all the worse for being unconscious, that people have become accustomed to it, and do not see its existence that the crisis has only disclosed and made more glaring the basis of Polish economic structure. A structure, he concludes, which must be reorganized, for it cannot be allowed to last any longer.

"Without foundation it is impossible to rise higher. If we try to build refined 'cultured' palaces on a swamp of poverty, glass houses on barren sand, then together with the whole building we shall sooner or later fall down with our faces in the mud."

Robotnik, Socialist, is displeased at the so-called "diplomatic hunt" arranged by Count Potocki at Łowiczk with Ambassador von Ribbentrop as guest.

"The whole of Polish opinion ought at last to protest strongly against this foreign policy making with Hitlerism by our magnates. We have surely had enough experience of this in the years before and during the war. After 1915 all this quieted down, but now it has begun to raise its head again. All these 'quasi diplomatic hunts' remind us of the eighteenth century, dragged out bodily from the tragic archives of the epoch of Stanisław Augustus."

Gazeta Polska brings an interview with Premier Śląskiewicz in which among other things he speaks of the rôle of the Parliament and its significance for the community. Only then has it a real sense, says Colonel Śląskiewicz, when it enjoys the confidence of and possesses authority among the people.

He should like that the parliament be purposeful and necessary link in the mechanism of the state organization. For this, its work must be serious and practical.

This, the Premier states, was impossible when the deputy was bound to consider exclusively the interests of his electors, of the class or social sphere represented by him.

This distinction, to consider consequences, this narrow minded relation to his work could not constitute the best qualifications either of the intelligence or the public value of the given deputy.

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The public does not yet understand the future rôle of the deputies. Often one or the other organisation or union has tried to introduce representatives with the understanding that they will be advocates of their special interests. This former system of thought that the deputy must represent only one-sided interests could not fail to lower the standard of their work and of their authority.

The *Lithuanian Dilemma* is the title of an article in the *Warszawski Dziennik Narodowy*, speaking of the difficulties in which Lithuania finds herself with fear on the one hand of German neighbours and her pretensions towards Poland on account of Vilno, the *Dziennik Narodowy* concludes:

Speaking of the Lithuanians: On the one hand they understand that they find themselves on the crossways of political tendencies of two great powers and can only find support in Poland, on the other, having regard to their desire to be independent, they can destroy this support and become the defenceless booty of powerful neighbours. It was possible to carry on such a policy as long as a powerful and armed Germany did not loom on the horizon.

But, writes the *Dziennik*, with the appearance of a strong Germany ready to assert its position as a military state, the policy practised till now by Lithuania becomes suicidal.

Polonia, a Katowice paper, discusses the finances of dictator states, which if states are far more expensive than monarchies as the costs of maintaining support and auxiliaries is enormous. Moreover in order to make up for dissatisfaction in home policy they seek to strengthen their authority in foreign policy; we have an example in Mussolini. In dictator states active propaganda is carried on for economy, for capitalization.

In democratic countries such a propaganda is unnecessary. By the examples of France, England and the Scandinavian countries we see that the citizen who is not a slave to the state knows how to save. In dictator states the state takes his savings from the citizen and in return for his hardly earned money gives him a paper which sooner or later loses all its worth.

The *Polonia* cites the condition of Germany which in spite of the protestations of Hitler and Schacht stands on the brink of bankruptcy and will probably have recourse to inflation, and the same fate awaits Italy under the financial policy of Mussolini.

Kurier Polski discusses the Abyssinian question at some length contesting that Mussolini baying collected and mobilized a large army had no choice in the matter of beginning war, otherwise the army would be completely demoralized. This however in Mussolini's opinion does not exclude the conduct of negotiations for peace and the Duce even considers it desirable that the three powers should reopen discussions.

Therefore the situation should not be considered hopeless. Hopelessness of the situation would not be expressed only in the fightings in the Abyssinian front, after all the concern of concern nearer the inhabitants of Europe, but the possibility of the conflict spreading, the evocation of dangerous complications, or dangerous political ramifications. The latter latter doubtlessly a too strong union of France and England in such a spirit that these two states should ally themselves only for the defence of their own interests, leaving a large area of Europe to its fate. Such a suggestion was made in the Belgian press on the eve of the outbreak of war.

ITALIAN CONSUL FROM DEBRA MARKOS REACHES ADDIS ABABA

By Leonard Hammond

The long-awaited consular caravan from Debra Markos reached the Italian Legation here at midnight. The party had been fourteen days travelling from Debra Markos. It consisted of four Italians, Signora Dagnino, the wife of the vice-consul, a Greek caravan leader, eighty-five Ethiopian subjects from Gojiam and forty laden mules.

No trouble was experienced from natives en route, but the going was terribly heavy owing to the flooded plains where the Blue Nile had overrun its banks. At some places the river was two hundred metres wide and the party had to swim across and make the mules swim across too.

The first news of the approach of the caravan was received from runners from Ras Kassa, who reported that they had seen seven large tents on a mountain side. This, they said, would obviously not be an Ethiopian party, since well-to-do Ethiopians travelled with only one huge tent, while servants are accommodated in tiny shelters. The caravan was greeted with the blowing of trumpets as it approached the native quarter.

Imperial messengers are going around the city ordering workmen to go out into the countryside and dig pits and trenches against possible air-raids. The local inhabitants propose to use these shelters to house not only themselves but their goods and even their domestic fowls. A motley brigade of pick and shovel men is marching out of the city intermingled with ferocious looking provincial soldiers from Gore who are moving northwards in support of Ras Seyum.

The fall of Adowa, which has now become generally known, has had little effect on the listless townspeople. Only natives of the Tigre province living in Addis Ababa are displaying anger against the Emperor because of the loss of the historic town. His Majesty himself does not yet appear to be moving to the front.

Last night an unusual stir was noticeable in the Imperial Barracks where the Belgian trained guard is housed. Long into the night the air was rent with the singing of traditional war songs, so much so in fact that people in the neighbourhood were unable to sleep.

The Municipality has issued a manifesto enjoining upon the inhabitants to be courteous to foreigners who should be distinguished from Italians as men of culture and peace and as the friends of Ethiopia.

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WAITING FOR AIR RAIDS AT ADDIS ABABA

By Leonard Hammond

We are basking in summer weather again. There is scarcely a cloud in the sky so everybody in Addis Ababa stands about in the streets with his nose pointing to heaven, looking for Italian aeroplanes.

We had another immense festival here last night and today. This time the merchants who cover all Ethiopia with caravans and who are tough fighting people ambled on mule-back holding lighted torches through the ill-lit but now rapidly drying streets of the capital. The passing of these caravans was announced by wild strains of native music.

At noon to-day on the invitation of the Emperor, the merchants went to the Palace all glorious in new black silk cloaks and were entertained at an immense feast at which raw meat formed the principal dish. As usual with Abyssinians, they did not hide their light under a bushel but boasted of their prowess. They were emphatic in describing not so much their warlike deeds, but their skill as guides. They said they knew every mule-track in every fever-stricken valley and up every parched mountain of Abyssinia. They swore that they could lure Italy to her doom in Abyssinia and could lead Ethiopia to victory and to rich lands in Eritrea, where they had traded.

News seeps through slowly from the frontiers with rumour as usual well ahead of the actual facts. Every Greek trader in the city claims that he can tap the telephones; every Armenian declares that he has a perfect pipe-line to the Palace and he sells you the contents of that line as they come through.

Now the story is that although Adowa is lost Asmara has been taken, so that the two cancel out. But really while Addis Ababa slowly prepares its outlandish defences against air-raids and twits foreigners in the street, it maintains a deep spirit of African secrecy towards all those who are not African.

It is felt here in responsible circles that Italy has men with a far stiffer resistance than was anticipated and for all their guns, tanks and aeroplanes, the Italians in the last few days have only advanced some thirty kilometres on a sixty kilometre front, while Ras Reyyun and his tigerish Tigreans have fought the Italians back with forty year old rifles and long, stabbing spears.

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THE MANLY SHOAN

By Laurence Stallings

New reserves pouring from the train in the last moments of its pre-war maintenance numbered a section of troops from men of Shoan. These men wear their crinkled hair crested, peaked like a widow's thatch at forehead, and ruffed by the wide-brimmed double felt hat of the plateau. Rarely has work knotted their sinews. While inexperienced with rifle, a weapon they have carried since the proud parent presented the son, aged five, with a heavy brass-banded Moscova rifle and one live cartridge for emergency, these men have the art of throwing stones with an accuracy which would be the envy of any farm boy.

It is not that stone-throwing is for them one of the arts of war. For war, to the men of Shoan, can mean only the possession of a rifle with which to shoot an enemy when that enemy's breath is hot upon the Shoan man's face. Stone-throwing is an art they have learned watching cattle. It is their occupation in Shoan, the manly one.

Inasmuch as cattle, on the green plateau of Shoan, are forever knee-deep in grasses and seldom stray more than twenty yards to encompass full day's grazing, the men of Shoan are not brawny. They are slender and delicately formed. Any one of them can hit a designated lamb at fifty paces on the first throw, cutting the stray back into the herd with an unsurpassed accuracy. It saves the men of Shoan from walking.

Proud and Handsome People

They are a proud and handsome people, and I think must be the darkest of the Semitic tribes in Ethiopia. Too, they seem the most finicky, and will always breathe through their chammash when nearing the body of a white man with its aura of soap and shaving lotion and house breeding, which must be offensive to the men of Shoan, who have spent their days delightfully on small hillocks watching nameless birds wheel pleasantly over a land of meadow flowers. It was difficult to make one talk through an interpreter.

"Is the man an Italian? Why then does he care about me? He will sell his information to the Italians, this white." The word for white comes out smartly, like a whip's crack. It strikes me at once that an Ethiopian must have some word complementing our word "nigger." Surely the man of Shoan has not let it go at a mere "white."

The interpreter joins in persistence. The Shoan man cants his head, a bird-like head with feminine tendencies, small nose resembling an Italian master's idealisation of a Jewish nose on a young St. John, an oval face and Hershey-bar complexion. "Ask him," I say, getting to the heart of the matter, "why didn't he bring his slave to war."

"It is necessary for us to use our slaves. We can whip the Italians with sticks."

"Will it be that easy?"

"War is never easy. We fight always at night. Thus one must attempt to sleep in the heat of the noon sun. That is the cruel part of war. That one sleeps in the heat. It is very bad for the digestion. However, all things are accomplished through God's will. It is the power of God which will beat the Italians."

"Tell him I have heard that the Italians worship the same Trinity as his own."

"Whether we know it or not," says the delicately fashioned man of Shoan, "we all worship the same God. Only, this time, we have prayed to God, and God is on our side."

WAR ENTHUSIASM

By Leonard Hammond

When the great war drum of the old Emperor Menelik beat the national call to arms, the effect was electric. Here in Addis Ababa men who remembered the old wars drew their swords and went to the pantomime of warfare in the streets. A demonstration was staged in the yard of the ramshackle Royal Palace and against the brilliant autumn skies, one could see the rather pathetic flashing of rusty cutlasses as the ancient warriors danced all oblivious of the destruction which raining engines of war were raining upon Adowa.

Cheering and shouting, the high-smelling throngs surged round the Palace terrace demanding to see the Emperor. Haile Selassie, however, weary and sick at heart, refused to appear. Eventually, a body of about a thousand demonstrators discovered His Majesty watching the crowd from a little balcony of the sleeping quarters of the Palace. Genuine pandemonium then broke out. The Negus, standing in the cold, draped in his black cloak and preserving his usual calm poise, looked at the crowd silently for ten minutes. When his subjects had quieted down a little, the Emperor spoke a few words. "We will fight," he said, "to the last drop of blood."

Haile Selassie then drew back from the balcony, his grave demeanour unruffled, and I wondered if at that moment he was thinking whether the might of Great Britain could spare him years of the bitterness of war.

Personally, I was not impressed by the demonstration. I have seen greater gatherings at religious feast days. I prefer to think of the Ethiopian when he is crouching behind cover holding his rifle motionless in his hands.

It is remarkable how the country with that uncanny African intelligence or instinct anticipated the exact day on which hostilities would break out. Last Tuesday I spent the whole day watching Ethiopian riflemen at drill. They were practising how to scatter like partridges in the event of an air attack. It seemed to me that they were doing their work very well.

The streets of Addis Ababa are entirely quiet because inhabitants of the capital are too remote from the front and also they are dead weary of waiting for the hour of battle to strike. A mobilisation order has been issued making arrangements for conserving food supplies and urgently instructing the peasant population to submit to the orders of the chiefs.

Here on the high Abyssinian plateau, plenty of man-power is left which has not yet been called up for service. Heavy reinforcements, however, are now being sent to the zones where the Italians are advancing and they are being supplied with machine-guns and modern weapons of war.

I had a conversation to-day with a prince of the Imperial family. He assured me that Ethiopia would not allow Italy to win a great and smashing victory. The Ethiopian policy would be rather one of piecemeal withdrawals which would lead to hundreds of small encounters along the lines of communication. Paradoxical though it may sound at a moment when war has already broken out, the Italian inhabitants of Addis Ababa are still engaged in withdrawing their funds from the local banks. Europeans are arriving in the City in caravans. The Royal Guards have flung a cordon of air defences upon the hills surrounding the city.

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NEW BOOKS

Reading Stefan Lorant's "I was Hitler's Prisoner" (Putnam) is a withering experience. Lorant is a Hungarian and was editor of Munich's leading picture weekly. On the day the Nazis came into power he was thrown into jail. For a long time he did not understand why. Then he realized the Nazis wanted control of the property he had edited.

His book is such a book as a competent journalist would write. A succession of unimpassioned factual case histories set down day by day as Lorant weathered the torments of the concentration camp. He saw the tortures, the beatings, the murders. But, more important, his case histories reveal indirectly the essential triviality, the monstrous aimlessness of the Hitler revolution. What was the revolution aimed at? What did it hope to accomplish? Lorant's case histories reveal quite clearly that it was aimed at those who had anything the Nazis wanted, those who did anything to prevent the Nazis from getting what they wanted, and those whom the Nazis did not like.

If you would like to know what it means to live in a malignant world, a vicious world, completely lawless, then shudder through the pages of Lorant's diary. Lorant got out of jail. Most of the men he writes about did not and accepted death as a welcome release from their sufferings.

Willa Cather is essentially a disciplined artist and in the limited scope of her newest novel, "Lucy Gayheart" (Knopf), she achieves a sort of perfection. She does not aim at much, but what she aims at she hits. Once again she writes of the Nebraska she remembers from her youth and once again her theme is the goad to win satisfaction from living and the reluctance of middle age to cut loose from the youth that has slipped away. And once again her central character is a woman who stands marked and alone, like a single wild rose blooming on a burned patch of prairie. Her new book indicates that Miss Cather has not, perhaps, cannot, develop beyond her previous work. She

tells her story with tender strength, with all the quiet distinction and sensitivity that have ever marked her work.

"The Romance of Mountaineering" (Dutton), by R. L. G. Irving, is an exhaustive study of the beginnings, the development and the modern evolution of sport that, Mr. Irving makes clear, establishes an essential comradeship between man and the mound of rock he is conquering. The book is written with dignity and enthusiasm and, in addition to valuable hints for those who will be lured by it from their armchair adventuring, tells a good share of the blood-curdling thrills and excitements on their way up, forever up, to the topmost pinnacle of earth.

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PROMISES COLONIES

(Continued from page 1, col. 1.)

element in Addis Ababa is becoming steadily mere warlike. Bomb-proof shelters are being constructed here with feverish haste.

Every aeroplane in Ethiopia has been recalled to the capital. These machines are being concentrated in Addis Ababa, where they are concealed under cover. It is considered that they will eventually be far more valuable as a means of maintaining communication with the outside world and they are therefore not allowed to proceed to the front to take part in military operations.

Goraih is principally composed of mud fortifications which hold a few thousand troops. It will probably fall an easy prey to the Italians. Its principal value lies in the fact that it contains wells which are necessary to anybody who advances into the country. Beyond Goraih there is a march of three days in the direction of Jadi, where no water at all is encountered. Last week an attack in that region was expected at any moment and the policy of the Ethiopians is clearly to force the Italians to lengthen their lines of communication as much as possible thus placing their right wing in danger.

Fierce fighting is expected on the line of Wal Wal, Gerogubi and Goraih, where the Italians are expected to make a bold thrust on their left wing. This was predicted to me some time ago by General Wehib Pasha, the Turkish Chief of Staff of the Southern Army.

A problem of great delicacy has arisen along the frontier separating Ethiopia from British Somaliland. Inside the British territory, there are strung out 2,000 British native Somali infantry, all reservists, and 600 men of the Somaliland Camel Corps. There is continual bickering between the tribes on the two sides of the border and it makes the possibility of British participation in a local border dispute more likely than if the British confined themselves to mere sanctions. The Abyssinian troops who were bombed in the north today had never seen an aeroplane before. However, they displayed great ferocity and gave evidence of being good shots. Great forces of irregulars are being mobilized in Addis Ababa in order to be sent to the encampments of the plateau where the valley of the Wadi Shabele leads to the capital. There are now 5,000 police in Addis Ababa and it will only be a matter of a few days before a censorship is imposed and Europeans are obliged to keep to their compounds under curfew regulations.

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HARVEST FESTIVAL

A Harvest Thanksgiving Service will be held in the English Church, Sewerynow 3, Warsaw, on Sunday next, October 13, at 11 a. m.

Notification documents relative to the tariff agreement between Poland and Holland, signed December 11, 1933, were exchanged in Warsaw recently by Under-Secretary of State Szembek and the Netherlands Minister, Lambert Carsten.

Demonstrations against the repressions of the Czechoslovakian Government against Polish citizens in that country were held in several cities last Sunday. Resolutions passed by the mass meeting in Chorzów called for a boycott of Czechoslovakian goods.

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DIPLOMATIQUE

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Minister for Foreign Affairs, Colonel Józef Beck, received on Saturday the French Ambassador, M. Leon Noel, the British Ambassador, Sir Howard William Kennard; on Monday, the German Ambassador, M. Hans-Adolf von Moltke who presented the new Military Attaché, Colonel B. von Studnitz.

The Turkish Ambassador and Madame Ferit have returned to Warsaw.

The American Ambassador returned to Warsaw on Wednesday from a visit to America.

The Belgian Minister, M. Jacques Davignon, returned to Warsaw last week.

The Chinese Minister and Madame Chang sin-Hai held a reception on Thursday to celebrate the Chinese National Holiday.

The Finnish Minister, Dr. Gustave Idman, has returned to Warsaw after a holiday abroad.

The Netherland Minister, M. Lambert Carsten, has returned to Warsaw.

M. Felix de Strautz, the new Counsellor at the Austrian Legation, has arrived in Warsaw.

Colonel Albert Gilmore and Miss Judith Gilmore left Warsaw this week for a holiday in England.

Mr. George R. Canty has arrived in Warsaw from Prague to replace Mr. Clayton Lane as Commercial Attaché to the American Embassy.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Lane left Warsaw on Thursday.

ANGLO - AMERICAN COLONY

Mr. and Mrs. John Wharry returned to Warsaw last week after a holiday in England.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Hyna returned to Warsaw on Monday after a holiday abroad.

Mr. N. J. F. Leggett returned to Warsaw on Monday.

Prof. William J. Rose, who has been a member of the faculty of Dartmouth College in New Hampshire, has been appointed Reader in Polish History at the London School of Slavonic Studies.

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FASHION NOTES

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London dress designers are happy that for the second year in succession there is to be a Royal Wedding during the Little Season. This means beautiful clothes for those invited to the ceremony and also for those attending the social functions planned round the wedding. When a Royal Marriage is afoot, everyone in the capital is affected in some measure and better and brighter dressing becomes the rule.

The dressmakers are, of course, aware of this, and autumn fashion parades are notable for their chic, as well as for the record number of women who are attending them.

The crusades, owing, no doubt, to the success of Cecil B. de Mille's film epic, are supplying ideas for modern modes. At a recent Reville parade, a wonderful cape was shown in heavy ivory crépe, and falling from the shoulders in deep, enveloping folds. Sage green velvet appeared at the neck and outlined the front opening.

At the same show was a dress reminiscent of the tunics worn by Henry of Navarre. This was carried out in Abyssinian purple and white. A circular cape in white and purple was draped diagonally over a simply cut white dress, which had a purple sash knotted in front to relieve its severity.

Coat of mail gauntlets were recalled by silver tissue elbow-length gloves worn with a black evening dress.

Couffes, too, are being inspired by history. Young women are adopting a Mary Queen of Scots fashion, consisting of flattish hats half way up the back of the head, when the hair is smoothly drawn out, and then a flat mass of curls again, with a string of pearls for the evening looped over the curls in the characteristic way shown in portraits of the Queen.

Chenille chignon nets, such as Queen Alexandra wore when she arrived in England as the bride of King Edward, then Prince of Wales, are being worn both in the daytime under the new high toque-hats, and at night with stately brocade, velvet and thick satin dresses. If one's hair is not long enough for a bun, the nets are worn over one's curly hair. They are worn half way back on the head, with the front curl or straight wings of hair very neat and polished looking, and the ends of the net tucked in beneath chignon or curls.

Blue kid gloves with white kid palms are new and big bows and scarves with berets to match are made of "newspaper," that is, white silk printed with news and photographs.

Enormous white, silver or pink tulle ruffles are worn round the neck in the evening and bracelets are made of tulle flowers to match.

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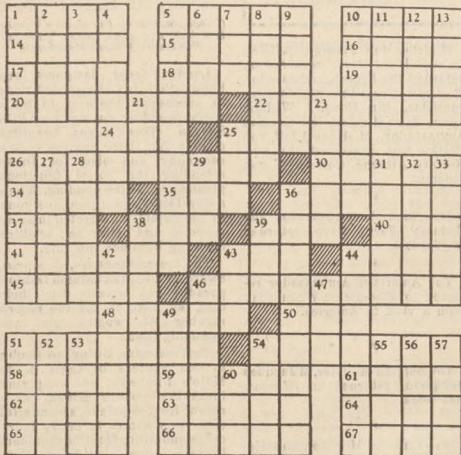


Ginger Rogers RKO Radio Star in "The Gay Divorcee" and "Roberta."

CROSS WORD PUZZLE

HORSE SHOW

(Continued from page 1, col. 4)



HORIZONTAL

- 1—Young cow
5—Cougars
10—Grates
14—A hedgehog
15—Hand on the mother's side
16—Pen name of an essayist
17—Anchors
18—Recess in a wall
19—Title of a Mahometan Vicerey
20—Favor
22—Foreign
41—Old soldier (abbr.)
23—Genus of geese
26—Houses and apartments intended to be rented
30—Military officers
34—Scents
35—Indicating the maiden name to Louisiana
36—Person of French descent, native to Louisiana
37—A State (abbr.)
38—Play
39—Matter in an infected part
40—At this time
41—To come out into view
43—Residence (abbr.)
44—An ornate (slang)
45—Invaluable paintings
46—Encountered successfully
47—Spring flower
50—Not at home
51—Gratifies
54—Pardon
55—Moss
59—Sun-dried brick
61—Muse of history
62—Sea eagle
63—Sedate
64—Tax
65—Insects
66—Issues
67—Hunt

VERTICAL

- 1—Hair ornament
2—Drug-yielding plant
3—Savage wild beast
4—Without end
5—Retention
6—One
7—Name prefix meaning "son"
8—Center of ancient Grecian culture
9—Appears
10—Reluctant musing
11—Wing-like
12—Fodder pits
13—Mates
21—Feminine (abbr.)
23—Delicious fruit
25—Crowned
26—Invigorate
27—Dropsy
28—Unusual
29—Snare
31—One who makes a gift
32—Rueful way
33—Stitches
36—Tradesman's patrons
38—Lamb (ecl.)
39—Vegetable
42—Twisted
43—Twisted fabric
44—Expose
46—Sagacity
47—One of a barbarous horde of European invaders
49—Rent
51—Ancient Rome, one of the common people
52—Learning
53—Anglo-Saxon slave
54—Cooper
55—Bark of the blackthorn
56—Stuff hat (colloq.)
57—Part of an egg
60—Kimono sash

CULBERTSON ON CONTRACT

BY ELY CULBERTSON

World's Champion Player and Greatest Card Analyst

HOLD-UP DESTROYS ENTRY

4—It seems that all suits are securely held, North has nothing against playing in three notrump.

The play

West opened the Jack of hearts, both of his four-card suits having been bid. East ducked and South won with the Queen. South next led a diamond and finessed down East's Jack if East had taken this trick. West would have kindred goodbye to his hope of saving the game, for South's Ace of hearts would have furnished an entry to lead another diamond, at which point the entire suit would have been established. East and West could not have had time to establish the heart suit before South would have realized nine trick from his resources.

East saved the game by using the hold-up play. He needed four cards to make the last trick of hearts. To win the first round of the suit, North South could not enter his hand for another diamond finesse without at the same time establishing the entire heart suit for East.

This is a standard situation in which it is usually best not to take the first round of the suit with the Ace. If another finesse must be taken for the Queen, it will always cause declarer at least to waste an entry to his hand if the suit establishment process is delayed for this one round.

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1—Having passed originally, South can make the response of two of a suit, without the required minimum of two honor-tricks. For the response is not forcing after an original pass.

2—North's choice of a double bid as a better means of showing a strong hand than a simple rebid of two diamonds.

3—After North's display of strength, South tries for a game.

4—South's display of strength, South tries for a game.

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Cinema Programme

First-Run Houses

Address and Performances	Films Currently Showing	Comment
Atlantic Chmielna 33 Perf. 6, 8, 10.	Episode Paula Wessely Austrian Production Fourth Week	Amusing Good
Apollo Marszałkowska 106 Perf. 4, 6, 8, 10.	The Crusades Loretta Young, Henry Wilcoxon American Production Fourth Week	Spectacular Good
Capitol Marszałkowska 125 Perf. 4, 6, 8, 10.	W a e u š Adolf Dymsza Polish Production Second Week	Comedy
Casino Nowy Świat 50 Perf. 4, 6, 8, 10.	The Scarlet Pimpernel Leslie Howard, Merle Oberon British Production Third Week	From the book by Baroness Orczy
Europa Nowy Świat 63 Perf. 6, 8, 10.	The Wedding Night Gary Cooper, Anna Sten American Production Second Week	Polish farm life in America Romantic
Filharmonia Jasna 5 Perf. 6, 8, 10.	Zona za 1,000 Rubli Soviet Production Second Week	
Majestic Nowy Świat 43 Perf. 6, 8, 10.	No More Ladies Jean Crawford, Robert Montgomery American Production Second Week	Sophisticated Comedy
Pan Nowy Świat 40 Perf. 4, 6, 8, 10.	Dwie Josie Jadwiga Smosarska Polish Production Third Week	Comedy
Rialto Jasna 3 Perf. 6, 8, 10.	Invitation to the Dance Josephine Harvey American Production Third Week	Musical
Stylowy Marszałkowska 112 Perf. 4, 6, 8, 10.	S e q u o i a Jean Parker American Production Fifth Week	Nature Picture
Światowid Marszałkowska 111 Perf. 4, 6, 8, 10.	The Man From Follies Bergere Maurice Chevalier American Production Fourth Week	Musical Comedy

HINTS ON ENGLISH

We print below the corrected sentences of last week's incorrect sentences:

30. I was very bored and wished I had not risen (would not have risen) so early.

31. I intend staying (have the intention to stay) in Bourne-mouth.

32. I have known you since your childhood. (Since your childhood I know you already.)

33. It is possible for (to) you to give me a lesson.

34. I am going away tomorrow and I should be sorry if you had called during my absence (if I should you had called.)

35. I send you my sincerest (heartiest) condolences (plural) at (for) the death of your friend.

36. How different (what a difference the) modern dress is to the dress of twenty years ago.

37. Even if the price were (is the price would) the same as in 1920 it would be too much.

38. I want to write a letter to somebody to whose meeting I had promised to come. (whom I promised to come to their meeting.)

We print a further selection of incorrect sentences. The corrected versions will be given next week.

39. I am better now as I was a month ago.

40. It just happened that I came to know that you have past your examen.

41. We must practice hard or we can't arrive at our aim.

42. Pauer was on the piano yesterday, and I should have nothing against to do the same today.

43. We did a long walk yesterday, and I should have nothing against the houses become comfortable when then the family settles round the chimney.

44. Autumn remembers us of cold and wet days.

45. Then the trees loose their leaves.

46. It is worth to do everything well.

Answer to last week's puzzle

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